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at an end. The laborer will then be paid off and discharged. The person accused of killing Wemple, the Buffalo, has been committed to prison for wilful murder.

We publish in another part of the paper a letter from Mrs. Sarah Young, who says she has been for the last three years the lawful wife of Brigham Young, ex-Governor of Utah territory. Mrs. Young promises shortly to visit Boston, in connection with Miss Eliza Williams, another Mormon refugee, who together, will deliver lectures on the subject of Mormonism, in all the principal cities of the Union. They promise to expose Brigham and his Mormon followers, and to warn young ladies against the arts and falsehoods of the emissaries of the Latter Day Saints who are sent out from the City of the Great Salt Lake to entrap them. If this letter should prove genuine, we may expect some rich disclosures from the lips of these ladies; but it bears so strongly the impress of a hoax that we are not inclined to place much reliance upon it. Brigham Young should send us a list of the names of his thirty-five wives, that we may be on our guard against impostors, and be able to warn the public when they are likely to be humbugged.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, General Henry Wilson, free soil Know Nothing, was elected to the United States Senate by a large majority over all competitors. The matter now remains to be decided by the State Senate. In another column we publish a letter written by Mr. Wilson, giving his views of the principles and objects of the American party.

Our report of the proceedings of the Ten Governors yesterday is very interesting. The special committee on emigrant paupers have prepared for the consideration of the Legislature amendments to the law now in force, which, if enacted, will compel the Commissioners of Emigration to take charge of all foreign paupers who have been in the country less than five years. The Governors also propose to take into their hands the full power of discharging criminals from Blackwell's Island.

The United States brig Bainbridge, Com. Hunter, of Alvarado celebrity, arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, via Barbadoes, where she put in for supplies and repairs. She experienced a very rough voyage, and narrowly escaped going ashore during the gale of Sunday night.

Neal Dow, the originator of the Maine liquor law, has presented to the Legislature of his State an act still more stringent in its prohibitory provisions than the one now in force. A synopsis of it is given under the telegraphic head.

L. M. Booth, convicted some time since at Milwaukee of aiding in the escape of a fugitive slave, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars.

The boiler of the steam engine on board the ship Great Republic, now loading at Brooklyn, exploded yesterday, injuring severely the engineer and several of the laborers on board. With the exception of some light damage to the houses on deck, the ship sustained no injury.

The ship carpenters of this city have agreed to accept the reduced rates of wages. They now work for twenty shillings a day, instead of three dollars, as formerly.

An altercation occurred yesterday between two men, named Wall and Mason, at a workshop in Maiden lane, during which the latter shot the former in the abdomen with a pistol. An account of the affair is given elsewhere.

As we anticipated, the recent storm proved unusually disastrous, both on land and sea. On the first page may be found full accounts of the shipwrecks on the Long Island and Jersey coasts, and also of the damage experienced throughout the country.

Sweeping Progress of the Know Nothing Revolution—Shall Seward be Re-Elected?

The Know Nothings, it appears to be well ascertained, can command, at least in the more popular branch of the Legislature, a majority against the re-election of W. H. Seward to the United States Senate. They will thus have the power of postponing the election in the event of finding themselves unable to carry through their own candidate. Manifestly, the next best thing to a conservative successor for Seward, is to throw over the election to the next Legislature; but still the general impression seems to be that the Know Nothings, falling upon a candidate of their own, will consent to Seward's re-election.

Against such a suicidal and ruinous course, on the part of the Know Nothings, let them be warned. Let them remember that W. H. Seward is the great stumbling stone to their future prospects as a national party, and the great issue upon which their soundness upon the slavery question in this commonwealth is to be tested. Re-elect him, and all the work of the Know Nothings in New York, and the North, will have to be done over again; supersede him, or postpone the election for a season, and all that has been achieved will hold good, and the field, North and South, will be open for the harmonious and uninterrupted progress of the new political revolution.

The advances of this popular reaction, under cover of the Know Nothings, are rapidly extending in every direction. In the South, particularly, the progress of Know Nothingism is scattering to the winds the finest estimates of the old party hucksters and politicians of the day. In North Carolina, the people, en masse, seem to be enrolling themselves among the mysterious Know Nothings. In Virginia the contagion has spread from the lowlands to the hills, and from the hills to the mountains and their valleys, until the whole State swarms with the invisible Know Nothings. There the reign of the Richmond Junta and the spoils democracy is ended. Henry A. Wise hears their death-knell and his own in the winds, whether they come from the Chesapeake or the Blue Ridge. He is fighting now, not for a victory, but to cover his retreat, while the Know Nothings are multiplying in every hole and corner of the State.

In various other Southern States this strange and extraordinary popular revolution is as rapidly going on. The old fogy politicians, see nothing, hear nothing; but they feel that great changes are working, like a groundswell, from the bottom of public opinion. George Sanders, upon his arrival at New Orleans, discovers that Cabinet candidates for the succession, Ostend arrangements and Baltimore conventions are obsolete things—that there is an irresistible undercurrent at work all over the Union; and that as the rod of Aaron swallowed up all the rods of the Egyptian magicians, so are these Know Nothings swallowing up the old political parties of the country.

This astonishing progress of Know Nothingism in the South proves the satisfactory soundness of the national platform of the order upon the slavery question beyond a doubt. Reinforcements of whole regiments of slaveholders could not be secured to a doubtful cause. Southern men discover in this Know Nothing revolution the principles of their constitutional safety, and the extinguishment of Seward's Northern anti-slavery coalition. The general movement has acquired a momentum which cannot be stayed. It must go on. It will culminate in the great campaign of '56, and in the establishment at Washington of a new set of men and a new order of things, in

lieu of the spoils-men and party corruptions which in their progressive demoralization of the last twenty-five years have brought our political affairs to the crisis of this new revolution.

The administration which, from its follies, blunders, corruptions and imbecilities, has precipitated this popular reaction upon itself, appreciates the hopeless position of Pierce and all concerned. The administration is broken in at the bows, like the Arctic, and rapidly sinking. Some of its faithless crew are flying to the boats, and others, from the loose materials adrift, are patching up rafts upon which to regain the land—while the Cabinet organ, chained to its post, continues to fire the signal gun of distress. But the Know Nothings, merciless as they seem, are submerging the wreck, and it must go down. The new revolution must run its career, and ruin all Congressional democratic resolutions, all Tammany Hall pronunciamentos, all Baltimore conventions and platforms this side of the elections of '56. The people are resolved upon a change, comprehensive and complete, and it must come. It is inevitable.

In view of this "fixed fact," what is the true policy of every Know Nothing, nay, of every man in our Legislature aspiring to a political future? In any event, the future of the Seward party will end with campaign of '56, and the politicians in any way associated with his fortunes will sink with him. We are well aware that individual temptations of the spoils in these hard times cannot, in all cases, be easily resisted. We are also informed of the spoils pressure that will be brought against certain supposed accessible Know Nothings in our Assembly. It appears that our harbor masters, and the bulk of the offices attached to our State works, are being used as anodynes and persuasives among the Know Nothings for a vote here and there for Seward; or, where nothing better can be expected, for an absentee or a trimmer on election day. But, let it be remembered, that the promises of the spoils, in all cases, far exceed the performances.

Let the Know Nothings try the spoils system of exchanges with the Seward managers and they will be egregiously deceived. Re-elect Seward, and the fat offices expected by credulous silver grays and Know Nothings will vanish into thin air, and the deluded victims of this folly will be thrown out of any "healthy organization" for the future. The man who thus betrays himself, like Daniel Webster when left alone with Captain Tyler, may ask, "Where am I to go?" but there will be no response. He will be shelved, high and dry.

The true policy, then, of the Know Nothings, the silver grays, and of every man in the Assembly aspiring to a political future and the chances of political promotion, is to second this great conservative revolutionary movement of the people, and to cooperate in the overthrow of Seward and his seditious programme, in every legitimate parliamentary expedient calculated to "crush him out." Let no man, who is not thoroughly a tool of the wily demagogue, be deluded by the bribery and corruption of the spoils. He may be betrayed and turned adrift. In view of the national prestige of the Know Nothing movement, it is incumbent upon every man of the order in our State Assembly, first, to supersede W. H. Seward, if possible, by a conservative Senator upon the slavery question; or, failing in this, the next duty is to throw over this Senatorial election to the next Legislature.

Thus we shall secure a fair trial before the people upon the merits of Seward and his anti-slavery disunion league for the Presidency, unmingled with the late Nebraska furore and the Pierce administration. In the event of a failure this year to supersede the Auburn demagogue, it is due to the conservative people of New York that they should have a vote upon the question of his re-election. Let the Know Nothings look to their man and their laurels. The triumph of Seward will be their defeat.

The Hierarchy and the Press.

Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese, declared to an audience here recently addressed in Montreal, Canada, that "public sentiment in the United States must not be sought in the newspapers." He advised the Canadians to "go to the educated men, to the clergy of the church, to those who studied Shakespeare and Milton and Hooker, and they would find that they were heart and soul with England in the struggle, and daily offered their prayers for her success."

We do not know what Bishop Potter's merits may be, but if he knows no more of theological science than he does of public sentiment, the Episcopalians are in a bad way. Priests have seldom made good politicians, or formed sound opinions on public affairs. They live mostly in a little world of their own, with men of their own calling, and read the fathers, and the common prayer book, and works of that description, until their minds arrive at a very extraordinary pitch of narrowness. Prisoners say that by practice it is possible to contract the visual organ to such an extent that objects cannot be discerned ten paces off; the same phenomenon is witnessed daily in the mental world, in the case of men who by addicting themselves exclusively to one pursuit acquire proficiency therein at the total sacrifice of their general faculties. Parsons are the most familiar examples of this, and really Bishop Potter appears to be the type of his class. Else how could he have been unaware of the fact that in one way or other all the talent and learning of the country is connected with the press? We speak not of the daily press alone, though this obviously commands a large proportion of both; but of the weekly and monthly, of periodicals and magazines, of all that vast mass of literature which can be properly classed under the generic title of the press. The bishop hints that the men who furnish these huge heaps of reading matter are "not educated," and reserves this distinction to "the clergy of the church." All men are not agreed as to what constitutes "education." If to know enough of Hebrew to read the first five chapters of Genesis with the aid of a dictionary, to be able to wade through a few pages of the Greek Testament, to be familiar with Origen's views on the conception of the Virgin, and to be prepared to rehearse Luther's arguments against the mass on the shortest notice—if this be education, it is likely that "the clergy of the church" are the most highly educated men in the country. Certainly editors are not as a rule in the habit of studying the Hebrew lexicon or indulging in Hooker's Ecclesiastical

Polity, which Bishop Potter classes with Shakespeare and Milton. But if a practical knowledge of the constitution and laws of the country; an acquaintance with domestic and foreign history, many branches of science, and most walks of art; a far clearer because a practical view of Shakespeare, Milton and the great masters of letters than any priest can possibly pretend to; finally, a constant and intimate intercourse with society of every kind, and a habit of interchanging ideas and opinions with intellects of the highest order; if these be the proper attributes of the "educated man," then most assuredly the press would occupy a far higher place in the scale than the church. There may be among less black letter lore than among them, but there is more knowledge of men; less antiquarian research, but a clearer insight into the future; less information about the world to come, but a far better acquaintance with the world that is. Any one can decide which set of qualities is best calculated to enable its possessor to form a sound judgment on the war in Europe.

We have no design however to sound the merits of our own calling. That can vindicate itself; and certainly needs no defence against such assailants as bishops. It seems to have been the design of Providence to counteract the effects of churchmen's blameless lives by endowing them with ungodly judgment in temporal affairs, lest the rest of mankind, won over by their amiable deportment and many virtues, should fall into the error of worshipping them. Theocracies have invariably been the worst possible governments; and, as a rule, whenever the church has made an independent step, it has been on the wrong side. Every schoolboy knows what a mess the Pope has always made of his dominions; what ruin the Inquisition wrought in Spain, till Carlos III. drove out the Jesuits; what mischief the old abbots inflicted on England; what follies and cruelties were committed by the theocratic government of New England; what havoc the priests are working at this hour in Ireland. Wherever the church—Protestant or Catholic—heathen or Christian—has got the upper hand, all history shows that temporal concerns have been badly ordered. Nor is there an instance in the annals of Europe or America where the church came forward in opposition to any other body in order to support the cause of civilization, truth or good government. On the contrary, from Saint Dunstan to the priests of Illinois in our day, the clergy have invariably been found on the side of intolerance, misgovernment and illegality. The fact is, living as they do out of the world and among their books, they do not really belong to the age they live in. We have no doubt but Bishop Potter is a very worthy man, but he belongs to the seventeenth not the nineteenth century. So Archbishop Hughes, who is a distinguished priest in his way, ought to have lived in the fourteenth century. They are all the same. Who can doubt for an instant but Theodore Parker belongs of right to the twenty-first century of the Christian era?

As to the question of public opinion here on the war in Europe, we have said over and over again that the people of the United States have taken no side, and the press expressed no prejudice or prepossession in favor of one or other of the belligerents. When England, and the toadies of England in this country represent the contest as one in which civilization is engaged against barbarism, we expose the fallacy, and correct the impression it might create. We point out that Russia is only fulfilling her destiny in expelling the Turks as Spain fulfilled hers in expelling the Moors from Europe; and that England's cause for which according to Bishop Potter the "educated men and the clergy of the church offer up their prayers" is in reality the cause of the mosque and the harems, the cause of immorality, bloodshed, tyranny, and vice. Far deeper than any stains left by Russian excesses is the blot left on Europe's face by the loathsome corruption of the seraglio, the ruthless despotism of the Pashas, the stolid barbarism of the Mahomedan faith. When, therefore, England calls her defence of these monstrous a defence of civilization, we reject the imposture, and bid her champions speak truth. She will confess, sooner or later, what all men see, that she is fighting for a fanciful balance of power; and then how ridiculous will they seem who have been trying to excite a feeling of sympathy for her efforts on this side of the Atlantic! We take no part with Russia; feel no sympathy for the Czar; but the task of praying for the success of the allies in upholding the harems and the mosques and the bowstrings of Turkey we leave altogether to Bishop Potter's "educated men, and clergy of the church."

SENOR ARRANGOIZ AND HIS COMMISSION.—We have published, recently, several letters and extracts from our Mexican correspondents and from the Mexican and New Orleans journals relative to the final disbursement of the seven millions of dollars paid by our government to establish the reign of his Serene Highness Antonio the First, Emperor of Mexico, Grand Master of the Order of Guadalupe, and so forth. There is a little episode about the matter, and it is interesting enough for especial notice at this time.

The precise amount to be paid to Santa Anna was six millions eight hundred thousand dollars. His Serene Highness directed Senor Arrangoiz, Consul-General for Mexico at New York, to receive and disburse the money. Senor Arrangoiz obeyed the orders of the Emperor, and as it was purely a business transaction, he deducted a commission of one per centum (sixty-eight thousand dollars) for his services. Great was the indignation of the hero of Vera Cruz and Buena Vista. He had previously appointed Senor Arrangoiz Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and had been graciously pleased to decorate him with the order of Guadalupe, thereby acknowledging that he was entitled to some extra compensation for special services rendered. But the Emperor has orders and orders to give only—he pays his debts with ribbons, and settles his accounts with a diplomatic commission. Senor Arrangoiz preferred the hard cash. The wrath of the Emperor descended upon him like a tornado. The order of Guadalupe was withdrawn and he was removed from office. But he retains the sixty-eight thousand dollars as a panacea for his wounded dignity. It has been stated that Senor Arrangoiz has gone to Europe. Such is not the fact. He is still in the United States—probably in Washington.

It appears that Senor Arrangoiz is a man of business, and that his ideas are much more

practical than those of his countrymen generally. He is an honest man, too, and so high was his reputation in this respect that even Santa Anna trusted him and directed him to receive the very large sum upon which he charged his moderate commission as above noted. The senator was once Finance Minister of Mexico—he had been Consul at New Orleans, and Consul-General at New York, and he has always borne the reputation of a man of honor and probity. It is not just that such a man should be condemned without a further investigation, which will probably be had, as we understand that a suit will be brought in this country against Senor Arrangoiz for the purpose of recovering the money.

The testimony taken in this cause, if it ever comes to trial, will be piquant. It must reveal interesting diplomatic secrets. And lastly, we opine, that it will result more to the credit of Senor Arrangoiz than to that of his sovereign, the illustrious Santa Anna.

FOREIGN CONVICTS.—We publish in another part of today's paper a letter from Mr. G. F. Scchi de Casali and several translations from Italian papers on the forcible transportation to this country of some seventy emigrants by the Sardinian government. The articles will be read with interest at the present moment, when the fact is becoming more and more apparent to the American public that certain European governments are making the United States a place of exile for their most intractable criminals. The extracts which we give from Italian papers—some of them official organs—go far to strengthen the position we have taken in relation to the shipment of emigrants in the Sardinian frigate Des-Genys. The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, says that when these individuals reached that city, representations were made in their behalf; but the authorities answered that they were not transported for political offences. That criminals are among their number, we think, is clearly proved. Enough at least is shown in the papers to which we refer to place our own authorities on their guard, and require a strict investigation to be made when the vessel arrives.

CONCERT FOR THE POOR.—The proceeds of the entertainment at Donaldson's Opera House, 718 Broadway, on Saturday evening next, will be given to the poor of the city. There should be a full attendance.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Debate on the Liquor Bill in the Assembly.

Attempt to Sequester the Trinity Church Property.

THE RAILROAD RIOT IN CANADA.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Ac., &c., &c.

Latest from the State Capitol.

A SCHEME FOR SEQUESTERING OLD TRINITY AND HER KNICKS—FOREIGN PAUPERS AND CONVICTS—THE INFLUENCE OF INTERTEMPERANCE—THE CODE OF PROCEDURE—HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS AT NEW YORK—DEBATE ON THE ANTI-LIQUOR BILL, &c.

ALBANY, JAN. 23, 1855.

At the hour of seven last evening, at which time the Senate adjourned, Hugh J. Hastings, Esq., the efficient clerk of that body, called to order, and stated that the Lieutenant Governor was not present. Mr. Raymond has been confined for several days, at his lodgings, Congress Hall, in consequence of illness, and it therefore became necessary for the Senate to make choice of a president pro tem. Mr. Walker then offered a resolution, designating the Hon. Josiah B. Williams as such presiding officer, which was unanimously adopted. There were seventeen Senators, the necessary number for a quorum. Business went on very harmoniously for an hour, when a sudden Senator Crosby rose and remarked that a quorum of members was not